



NORTH WALSHAM URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

including the report of the

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the

YEAR 1967

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MEMBERS OF THE NORTH WALSHAM URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1967

Chairman	Mr. J. T. E. Jones	*
Vice-Chairman	Mr. D. F. Norton	*
	Mr. F. C. Bailey	+
	Mr. R. C. Fiske	
	Mr. E. W. Harmer	+
	Mr. C. G. Hipperson	+
	Mr. C. G. Hoyte	
	Mr. H. Linford	+
	Mr. J. E. Masters	+
	Mr. H. J. W. Osborne	+
	Mr. C. A. Pitt Steele	
	Mrs. M. B. Prosser	+
	Mr. N. Stanley	+

+ Member of the Public Health Committee.

* Ex-Officio member of the Public Health Committee.

CLERK OF THE COUNCIL, CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER & RATING OFFICER:

MR. R. V. NASH

OFFICERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT:

Medical Officer of Health:

Dr. G. R. Holtby, M.D., B.S., M.R.S.C., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.I.H.

Surveyor & Public Health Inspector:

Mr. G. O. March, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Surveyor/Asst. Public Health Inspector:

Mr. A. E. Nicholson, A.M.R.S.H., Cert. Meat Insp.



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NORTH WALSHAM URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Council Offices,
New Road,
North Walsham.

To the Chairman and Members of the
North Walsham Urban District Council

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for the year 1967. The Registrar General estimates the mid-year population as 5,370 compared with 5,330 last year. There were 73 live births and 62 deaths, giving a natural increase of 11. There was thus a movement into the District of 29 people.

No reasonable doubt now exists about the importance of cigarette smoking as the major cause of lung cancer. It is not always realised that the habit causes an increased risk of death from heart disease.

In an article specially written for W.H.O. Professor D.D. Reid, Director of the Department of Medical Statistics and Epidemiology at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine points out that middle-aged men smoking more than 20 cigarettes a day are about 20 times as likely to die from lung cancer as their non-smoking contemporaries and about twice as likely to die from coronary heart disease. On the other hand, in middle-aged men in developed countries this form of heart disease is the commonest cause of death (depending on the country, several times more common than lung cancer). For this reason, even a relatively small increase in hazard from heart disease means that cigarette smoking can be held responsible for far more deaths from this cause than from lung cancer. Of 100 excess deaths from all causes observed among heavy smokers about 16 may be due to lung cancer but 50 might result from heart disease.

There is no very good evidence that temperamental qualities and the stresses of life are important causes of coronary heart disease. There is, however, much evidence to suggest that cigarette smoking has a quite independent influence on the course of the disease.

Of great significance from the viewpoint of prevention is the finding in a major American study that the risk falls when the habit is given up. A recent survey of the frequency of heart symptoms shows that they also eventually fall to near the level found in non-smokers.

On the other hand, the practice of inhaling the smoke seems to raise the frequency of both symptoms and death.

In all these studies, the apparent effect of cigarette smoking is most clearly seen among men under the age of 50. In general, the effect among women is less obvious. Another common feature of the surveys is the appreciably lower frequency of heart disease among those who habitually smoke either pipes or cigars. It is likely that deep inhalation is less common when tobacco is smoked in this way.

Much of the work of Public Health Departments is dedicated to the care of the young and in this there is little doubt that we have had a good deal of success. The care of the elderly is also important and a great deal is already done for them. Sometimes the emphasis on care to be provided, may obscure the fact that for some people who have reached the arbitrary "age of retirement" what they need more than anything else is something to do to make them feel wanted and of value. They may not constitute a very high proportion - some may have other interests which keep them well occupied and others may want only rest after toil - but I have met a sufficient number of those who want work to realise that for them it is an important and sometimes unsatisfied need. It may be that their number has been under estimated.

I should like to thank the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee, and the staff of the Department for, in one case their continued interest and in the other case for their support and help throughout the year.

I remain, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

G. R. HOLTBY,

Medical Officer of Health.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

AREA - 4,256 acres. The Urban District consists of the town of North Walsham with a surrounding district entirely rural in character which includes two small hamlets, namely Spa Common and White Horse Common. The main industries of the town are vehicle container-body building, and food canning together with light engineering works, a plastics factory and a laundry.

Educational facilities consist of the Paston Grammar School, the Girls High School together with a Secondary Modern School, Junior School and two Primary Infant Schools.

The town is probably one of the most conveniently situated market towns in Norfolk and by virtue of its fine position, it is extremely healthy. The subsoil is of sand and gravel and the town receives the bracing air from the sea which is close at hand.

POPULATION - the Registrar General estimates the population for mid-year 1967 to be 5,370.

NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES - from the rate book, the number of houses in the district at the 31st March, 1967 was 2030 which included 572 Council houses.

The rateable value was £191,811 and the sum represented by a penny rate was £769.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

Area in Acres	4,256	
Population (Registrar General's mid-year estimate)	5,370	
No. of houses in the rate book as at 31.3.67.	2,030	
Rateable value of all premises (as at 1.4.67.)	£191,811	
Sum represented by a penny rate (as at 1.4.67.)	£769	
	<u>North Walsham</u>	<u>England</u>
	<u>U.D.</u>	<u>& Wales</u>
Live births	73	
Live birth rate per 1,000 population	15.64	17.2
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	2.74	
Still births	-	
Still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births	-	14.8
Total live and still births	73	
Infant deaths	2	
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births - total	11.02	18.3
" " " " " " " - legitimate	11.02	
" " " " " " " - illegitimate	-	
Neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births (first 4 weeks)	-	12.5
Early neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births)	-	10.8
Peri-natal mortality rate (still births and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	-	25.4
Maternal deaths (including abortion)	-	
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live & still births	-	
Deaths (all ages)	62	
General death rate	8.85	11.2

BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE & INFANT MORTALITY RATE

BIRTHS

ENGLAND & WALES NORTH WALSHAM

Live births (per 1,000 population)	17.2	15.64
Still births (per 1,000 total births)	14.8	-

DEATHS

Deaths (per 1,000 population)	11.2	8.85
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	18.3	11.02

Incidence of Infectious Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis) during last 5 years

	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>
Scarlet Fever	7	1	-	2	-
Measles	68	117	7	63	13
Whooping Cough	2	1	-	-	-
Pneumonia	1	-	-	-	1
Infective Jaundice	1	-	-	-	
Dysentery (Sonne)	1	-	1	54	
Food Poisoning	-	-	1	-	
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	2	-	2	
	80	121	9	121	14

INDIVIDUAL CAUSES OF DEATH

	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1. Tuberculosis - respiratory	-	-	-
2. Tuberculosis - other	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-
9. Other infection and parasitic disease	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm of stomach	-	1	1
11. " " of lungs & bronchus	1	2	3
12. " " of breast	-	2	2
13. " " of uterus	-	1	1
14. Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	2	2	4
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	-	1
16. Diabetes	-	-	-
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	3	8	11
18. Coronary diseases - angina	11	3	14
19. Hypertension with heart disease	1	2	3
20. Other heart diseases	5	-	5
21. Other Circulatory diseases	-	1	1
22. Influenza	-	-	-
23. Pneumonia	3	3	6
24. Bronchitis	2	-	2
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	-	-	-
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	-	-
27. Gastritis, enteris and diarrhea	1	-	1
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	-	1	1
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	2	-	2
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	1	1	2
33. Motor vehicle accidents	-	1	1
34. All other accidents	-	1	1
35. Suicide	-	-	-
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-
Total all causes	33	29	62

DEATHS FROM CANCER AND TOTAL DEATHS

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
No. of deaths from cancer	16	10	12	13	11	18	12	15	12	11
No. of deaths all causes	73	76	60	81	60	77	70	90	63	62
% of total deaths due to cancer	22.0	13.2	20.0	16.0	18.3	23.4	17.1	16.6	19.0	17.7

Cancer Deaths During Last Six Years

Year	Male			Female		
	Total Deaths all causes	Lung Cancer	Other Cancers	Total Deaths all causes	Lung Cancer	Other Cancers
1967	33	1	2	29	2	6
1966	29	2	5	34	1	4
1965	52	4	5	38	-	6
1964	36	3	1	34	3	5
1963	40	4	7	37	1	6
1962	32	4	6	28	-	1

Deaths from Coronary Diseases - Angina

Year	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
No. of deaths from coronary disease	6	13	7	11	15	19	13	14
No. of deaths - all causes	60	81	60	77	70	90	63	62
% of total deaths due to coronary disease	10.0	16.0	11.6	14.3	21.4	21.1	20.6	22.5

Deaths from Coronary Disease During Last Six Years

Year	Male		Female	
	Total Deaths	Coronary Angina	Total Deaths	Coronary Angina
1967	33	11	29	3
1966	29	8	34	5
1965	52	12	38	7
1964	36	12	34	3
1963	40	7	37	4
1962	32	4	28	3
1961	33	9	48	4
1960	28	9	32	1

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE DISTRICT FOR 1967 AND
PREVIOUS YEARS

<u>Year</u>	<u>Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population</u>		<u>Death Rate Per 1,000 Population</u>		<u>Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Population</u>	
	<u>England & Wales</u>	<u>North Walsham U.D.</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>	<u>North Walsham U.D.</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>	<u>North Walsham U.D.</u>
1967	17.2	15.64	11.2	8.85	18.3	11.02
1966	17.7	15.74	11.7	8.62	19.0	27.39
1965	18.1	19.16	11.5	12.61	19.0	45.4
1964	18.5	16.33	11.3	10.6	20.9	13.7
1963	18.2	12.9	12.2	13.3	20.9	46.0
1962	18.0	13.7	11.9	12.0	21.4	NIL
1961	17.4	13.6	12.0	16.2	21.6	NIL
1960	17.1	14.3	11.5	12.5	21.7	NIL
1959	16.5	16.1	11.6	15.9	22.0	39.0
1958	16.4	13.12	11.7	15.2	22.5	47.6
1957	16.1	14.61	11.5	10.44	23.0	14.3

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

North Walsham Urban District is included with Smallburgh Rural District and Blofield and Flegg Rural District to form No. 1 Area of Norfolk County Council for the purpose of carrying out duties for which the County Health Authority has accepted responsibility under the National Health Services Act, 1946. These include the care of Mothers and Young Children, Midwifery, Service, Health Visiting Service, Home Nursing Service, Vaccination and Immunisation, Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care, Domestic Help Service and Mental Health Service. Some of these services, along with the School Health Service in the area, are the responsibility of the Area Medical Officer, who also acts as Medical Officer of Health to the three County Districts comprising No. 1 Area referred to above.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT 1946

Local Health Services under Part 111

Home Nursing, Midwifery and Health Visiting.

These are attended to by two District Nurses and one Health Visitor.

Infant Welfare Centre - George Edwards Memorial Hall, North Walsham
(second Thursday each month).

A centre is established at the North Walsham Secondary Modern School for:-

Dental Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 sessions weekly.
Speech Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 session weekly.

General Welfare Services are under the supervision of the Norfolk County Council Local Welfare Officer, Mr. E. G. Hubbard, whose office was moved in September to 56 Norwich Road, North Walsham. The Welfare Officer deals with admissions of aged persons to County Homes and admissions to Mental Hospitals.

HOME HELP SERVICE. The Home Help Service is administered from the Area Local Health Office, Aspland Road, Norwich. Applications for assistance are addressed to the Welfare Officer at his North Walsham office. This service steadily expands and the number of cases assisted during the year was 43.

MEALS-ON-WHEELS. This service is well established, 24 meals being served two days each week.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES. The maintenance of an adequate ambulance service is the liability of the Norfolk County Council. This duty is discharged through the St. John Ambulance Brigade and the British Red Cross Society on substantially the same lines as those operating before the 5th July, 1948.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION. These are carried out by the General Medical Practitioners and by Assistant County Medical Officers.

LABORATORY FACILITIES. Facilities for laboratory investigations are to be had at the Public Health Laboratory, Bowthorpe Road, Norwich.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 (Section 47) (Removal to suitable Premises of persons in need of Care and Attention).

No action was necessary during the year.

B. C. G. VACCINATION IN AREA NO. 1

This is offered to all 13-year old school children. 74% parents gave their consent, 20% refused consent and 6% did not return forms.

The findings during the year were as follows:-

Total number eligible	-	1268
number tested	-	901
number positive	-	54
Tuberculin Index	-	6.0
number vaccinated	-	793

TUBERCULOSIS

The following are the Mortality Rates:-

Pulmonary Tuberculosis Mortality Rate:- Nil per 1,000 population

Non-Pulmonary " " " Nil per 1,000 population

NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED DURING 1967

There were two new cases of tuberculosis notified during 1967.

NUMBER OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS ON REGISTER AT
31st DECEMBER, 1967.

	<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
31st Dec. 1967	13	12	2	1	15	13
31st Dec. 1966	12	11	2	1	14	12
31st Dec. 1965	12	11	3	1	15	12
31st Dec. 1964	11	10	3	1	14	11
31st Dec. 1963	13	11	3	4	16	15
31st Dec. 1962	14	10	3	4	17	14
31st Dec. 1961	12	9	3	4	15	13
31st Dec. 1960	11	2	9	4	20	6

IMMUNISATIONS SCHEMES.

The following tables show the work done by the General Practitioners and the Assistant County Medical Officer in 1967:-

TABLE 1. - Completed Primary Courses.

<u>Type of Vaccine</u>	<u>Year of Birth</u>					Others under 16	TOTAL.
	1967	1966	1965	1964	1960- 1963.		
Triple	406	422	24	1	92	-	945
Diph/Tet.	2	4	-	1	36	14	57
Tetanus	4	2	-	-	16	56	78
Whooping Cough	10	16	-	-	-	-	26
Polio (Oral)	346	425	34	23	46	14	888

TABLE 2.

Re-inforcing doses.

Triple (DTP)	8	129	201	28	97	9	472
Diph/Tet.	2	4	33	3	333	224	599
Diphtheria	-	-	-	1	3	5	9
Tetanus	4	-	1	-	61	235	301
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	23	-	23
Polio (Oral)	6	45	43	14	345	31	484

SMALLPOX VACCINATION.

Age when Vaccinated	0 - 3 mths.	3 - 6 mths.	6 - 9 mths.	9 - 12 mths.	1 yr.	2 - 4 yrs.	5 - 15 yrs.	<u>TOTAL</u>
Primary Vaccination	5	16	31	44	313	80	15	504
Re-Vaccination	-	-	-	-	1	5	22	28

WATER SUPPLY.

Source - all mains water is pumped from underground workings in chalk deposits at the southern end of the town. It is passed through Candy filters for the removal of iron and chlorination is carried out giving a residual of 0.2 parts per million. The water is then stored in two towers before distribution. Isolated properties in the outlying parts of the district are supplied by wells.

This supply is augmented when necessary by the link watermain from Felmingham and a 3" diameter watermain from the Smallburgh Rural District serves approximately twelve properties in the Little London area.

Water Supplied During the Year:-

Own sources, underground	.179471 million galls. per day
Bulk supplies taken	.039800 million galls. per day
	<hr/>
Total supplied, all sources	.219271 " " " "
	<hr/>
Metered supplies given	.053750 million galls. per day
Unmetered " "	.165521 " " " "
Unmetered supplies per head of resident population	.31.054 gallons per day

Various watermains were laid during the year to serve new housing estates at Swafeld Rise, Burton Avenue, Spenser Avenue, Bluebell Road and the watermain at White Horse Common was extended to supply Holgate Road. Samples were submitted regularly for bacteriological examination by the Public Health Laboratory Service and were reported upon as follows:-

	<u>No. of Samples</u>
Treated water in supply	26 "satisfactory"
Raw (untreated) water	11 "
Felmingham Link Main	11 "
Shallow Wells	1 "not satisfactory"

Lead in Drinking Water

At the request of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, samples were taken for analysis of water which had laid in lead pipes overnight. From the samples taken it was shown that these contained an average of 0.06 parts per million of lead.

RESULTS OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS IN PARTS PER MILLION

Ammoniacal nitrogen	0.09	pH	7.1
Albuminoid nitrogen	0.03	Iron	2.0
Nitrate Nitrogen	NIL	Lead, Copper, Zinc	NIL
Nitrite Nitrogen	PR.NIL	Calcium as Ca	98
Chloride as Cl	54	Magnesium as Mg	12
Permanganate value (4 hr.)	0.38	Sodium as Na	44
Total Hardness	295	Carbonate as CO ₃	138
Temp. Hardness	230	Sulphate as SO ₄	60
Permanent Hardness	65	Iron as Fe	2.0
Free Carbon Dioxide	20	Fluorine as F	0.2
Total Dissolved Solids @ 180°C	440	Silica as SiO ₂	12

"The organic quality of this water is good and there is no chemical evidence of pollution. The total hardness corresponds to 21° Clark, of which 16° is temporary. The water has a somewhat high content of iron which gives rise to a rusty deposit on standing. This has no effect on health but would be an inconvenience to consumers unless removed by suitable treatment. With this reservation, this water is suitable for drinking and general purposes. The mineral analysis is in line with that of most East Anglian waters derived from the chalk. The fluoride content is low compared with the optimum in dental health of 1 p.p.m."

The mains water supply of the area has been satisfactory in quality but it will be necessary in 1968 to carry out a survey and examination of water derived from shallow wells which serve isolated properties in the rural outskirts of the district.

Due to a prolonged drought period which commenced in mid- May, it was necessary on 28th June to impose restrictions on the use of hosepipes for the watering of gardens, washing of cars etc. The drought coincided with the peak demand period of local canning industries and the restrictions were relaxed early in September.

Water Statistics

Plumbo-solvent action	None
No. of dwellings supplied (direct to houses)	1960
Estimated number of population	5370
No. of dwellings supplied by standpipe	35 (estimated)
Estimated number of population supplied by standpipe	70 (estimated)
Total quantity of water supplied during 1967	80,044,000 gallons
Daily average of water supplied	219,271 gallons
Quantity of Water supplied to Norfolk Canneries Ltd.	9,499,000 gallons
Quantity of metered supplies (including Norfolk Canneries Ltd.)	19,619,000 gallons
Average daily consumption per head of population (including metered supplies)	31.054 gallons per day

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The Sewage Works, which was reconstructed during 1964/65, operated satisfactorily during the year.

The daily final effluent field tests gave satisfactory results using the permanganate method of testing. The East Suffolk and Norfolk River Authority also took eleven samples for analysis and these were found to be generally satisfactory, although on three occasions the suspended solids were excessive, but this was due to sampling having taken place immediately after the humus tanks had been cleaned out.

Due to the vagaries of the English climate, the problems of sludge drying late in the year were only overcome by tankering direct from the secondary digestion tanks onto agricultural land.

Under certain weather conditions, complaints of "sewer smells" continued to be received. It was decided to carry out a detailed investigation on methods of odour control and as a result of this, chlorination of the sewers on a trial basis was commenced in February.

Work commenced early in the year on the replacement of the existing sewer from Northfield Road through to Bacton Road with 18" and 24" diameter pipes. It was anticipated that this would alleviate the smell nuisance by virtue of the increased capacity of the pipe where previously there had been a tendency to surcharge at peak-flow periods.

Trouble was experienced with the sewer in Marshgate during mid-May when a break was located at the junction of Marshgate and Bluebell Road. As a result of this, the ground under the carriageway was washed away and on excavation it was found that the 9" diameter concrete sewer pipe had collapsed. Repair work was difficult as the sewer is laid in running sand whilst a storm water sewer is situated adjacent to it.

POLLUTION OF RIVERS AND STREAMS - all sewage was treated at the Sewage Disposal Works up to six times the dry weather flow. Two isolated incidents relating to pollution occurred, one when the Marshgate sewer collapsed and the other occurred during reconstruction of the sewer near the town drain.

NIGHT SOIL COLLECTION - a weekly collection was maintained by contract serving scattered properties in the rural outskirts, mainly at Spa Common and White Horse Common.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES - the conveniences at The Butchery and the Memorial Park were satisfactorily maintained during the year. Isolated complaints were attributable to vandalism and the dirty habits of a minority of the public and these subsequently lead to higher maintenance costs.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

One part-time rodent operator is employed by the Council for the destruction of rats and mice using methods and materials as approved by the Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food. Regular routine visits were made to all Council properties, particularly the refuse tip, and the sewers were inspected for evidence of infestation. All private dwellings were treated free of charge on receipt of complaint and business premises were dealt with on a "time and material" basis.

The following statistics (as required by the Ministry) show the actual numbers of infestations, all of which were of a minor nature.

	Type of Property	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
1. Number of properties in district	2395	63
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	46	-
(b) Number infested by (i) rats	43	-
(ii) mice	3	-
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	71	22
(b) Number infested by (i) rats	5	3
(ii) mice	-	-

COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF REFUSE the collection of household refuse was carried out by means of an 18/27 cu.yd. Karrier/Gibson pendulum compression vehicle operated by a driver/loader and three collectors. Trade refuse collection was by means of tractor and trailer and a weekly collection was maintained in all cases.

With the opening of the holiday chalet and caravan park, a further demand on the refuse collection service was made and this was overcome by the introduction of a paper-sack system for this development. The holiday centre operators provided the sacks, holders etc., and arranged for the filled containers to be collected weekly by their staff and subsequently placed at a central point on the collection day. By this method, it was possible during the peak holiday season to collect the sealed sacks by tractor and trailer and thus retain the refuse vehicle on essential household refuse collection services.

CEMETERY, PARK ETC. - the two cemeteries, closed churchyard and War Memorial Park together with various ornamental open spaces and grassed areas, were satisfactorily maintained during the year.

HOUSING

The following statistics indicate work during the year associated with the various aspects of housing:-

A - New Buildings

New Building-

No. of applications for planning and/or Building Regulation consent	-	262
No. of new houses completed during the year by Local Authority	-	12
" " " " " " " " other persons	-	50
No. of new houses under construction at the end of the year:-		
(a) by the Local Authority	-	31 (24 flats and 7 houses)
(b) by other persons	-	58

B - Improvements (Discretionary Grants)

No. of Discretionary Grants applied for	- 2
No. of applications approved	- 2
No. of applications refused	- -
Average cost per grant	- £381
Total No. since inception of the scheme	- 54

(Standard Grants)

Higher Limit Grants - approved during the year	- 1
paid during the year	- 2
Normal Limit Grants - approved during the year	- 6
paid during the year	- 8

C - Unfit Properties

No. of unfit dwellings closed during the year - 4

No. of unfit dwellings demolished:

(a) in Clearance Areas - 2
(b) outside Clearance Areas - 5

No. of persons displaced - 9

No. of families displaced - 5

D - Houses in which Defects were Remedied. (after formal and/or informal notices under the Public Health Acts) - 3

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

The following information is required by the Ministry as per Circular 1/68:-

Premises subject to Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.

Type of Business	Number	No. known to comply with Regulation 16	No. to which Reg. 19 applies	No. known to comply with Reg. 19
General Grocery	14	11	10	9
Butchery	5	2	5	5
Bread & Confectionery	3	1	3	3
Wet Fish Sales	2	2	2	2
Fried Fish Sales	3	2	3	2
Cafe/Restaurant	5	2	5	2
Canteens	2	Not known	2	Not known
Public Houses	10	Not known	10	Not known
Sweets/Confectionery	8	Not known	-	-
Greengrocer	3	Not known	3	Not known
Wines & Spirits	2	2	-	-

Food Premises - it was possible during the year to carry out detailed inspections to some of the food premises and any deficiencies were brought to the attention of the operators. One large premises was internally reconstructed in order to comply with the Regulations and also the provisions of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act.

The number of premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955 were as follows:-

Premises registered for storage and sale of ice cream	- 18
Premises registered for the preparation and manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved foods intended for sale	- 8

Unsound Food - all unsound food is dealt with on request and buried on the Council's tip.

Ice Cream - 14 samples of ice cream, cream lollies and water lollies were submitted for examination by the Public Health Laboratory and were reported upon as satisfactory.

Meat Inspection - there is one privately owned slaughterhouse within the district and this was satisfactorily conducted throughout the year. A regular meat inspection service was maintained giving 100% inspection of animals slaughtered.

Slaughtermen - three licences were issued during the year under the provisions of the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958 to slaughter or stun food animals (excluding horses).

The following statistics as required by the Ministry, give details of inspections made during the year:-

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned In Whole or in Part during 1967.

	<u>Cattle excluding cows</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep & Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number killed	89	-	-	48	276	-
Number inspected	89	-	-	48	212	-
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis & Cysticerci:-</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	23	-	-	2	34	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	25.8	-	-	4.1	12.4	-
<u>Tuberculosis only:-</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Cysticercosis:-</u>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963.

One licence was issued under the above legislation.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

PART 1 OF THE ACT

1. Inspections for the purpose of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Public Health Inspector).

Premises (1)	No. on Register (2)	Inspections (3)	No. of Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4, & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	13	4	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sect. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	33	3	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Sect. 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises)	6	6	-	-

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

<u>Particulars</u> (1)	<u>Found</u> (2)	<u>Remedied</u> (3)	<u>Referred</u>		<u>No. of Cases in which Prosecutions Were Instituted</u> (6)
			<u>To H.M. Inspector</u> (4)	<u>By H.M. Inspector</u> (5)	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Tempera- ture (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork).	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	-	-	-	-	-

OUTWORK

(Sections 133 & 134)

Nature of Work	Section 133		No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	Section 134		
	No. of outworkers in August list required by Sec. 133(1) (c) (2)	No. of cases in default in sending lists to the Council (3)		No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises (5)	Notices Served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
(1)						
Wearing apparel - making etc.	2	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE A - Registrations & General Inspections:

Class of Premises (1)	No. of Premises Registered During the Year (2)	Total No. of Registered Premises at end of Year (3)	No. of Registered Premises receiving a general inspection during the year (4)
Offices	-	34	20
Retail Shops	-	56	42
Wholesale Depts., warehouses	-	-	-
Catering establishments, open to the public, canteens	-	2	2
Fuel storage depots	-	2	2

TABLE B - No. of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises = 97

TABLE C - Analysis of persons employed in registered premises by Workplace:-

Class of Workplace (1)	No. of persons employed (2)
Offices	96
Retail Shops	201
Wholesale departments, warehouses	-
Catering establishments, open to the public	11
Canteens	-
Fuel Storage depots	9
Total	317
Total Males	121
Total Females	196

Table D - Exemptions

Part 1	- Space (Sec.5)(2)	Nil
Part 11	- Temperature (Sec. 6)	Nil
Part 111	- Sanitary Conveniences (Sec. 9)	Nil
Part 1V	- Washing Facilities (Sec. 10)	Nil

Table E - Prosecutions Nil

Table F - Inspectors 2 (part-time and in conjunction with other duties.)

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1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem.

2. In the second part, we shall consider the case of a single variable.

3. The third part is devoted to the case of several variables.

4. In the fourth part, we shall consider the case of a function of several variables.

5. The fifth part is devoted to the case of a function of several variables.

6. The sixth part is devoted to the case of a function of several variables.

